

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDH,

CENTRAL PROVINCES, AND RAJPUTANA,

Received up to 18th May 1892.

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LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	Name.	Locality.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.		Date of receipt.		Circulation.
	URDU.			1892.		1892.		
	Bi-monthly.							
1	Agra Punch	Agra	Ahid-ul-din Bag	16th	May	17th	May	275 copies.
2	Kanauj Punch	Kanauj (Farukhabad.)	Bhaggo Khan	"	"	18th	"	
	Tri-monthly.							
3	Akhbar-i-Imamia	Lucknow	Abid Ali	18th	"	18th	"	347 "
4	Dabir-i-Hind	Agra	Amir-ul-din	10th	"	14th	"	45 "
5	Indian Graphic	Lucknow	Maharaj Krishna	"	"	17th	"	180 "
6	Mufid-i-Kam	Agra	Qadir Ali Khan	"	"	"	"	125 "
	Weekly.							
7	Agra Akhbar	Agra	Tajammul Hussain	14th	"	18th	May	262 "
8	Akhbar-i-Alam	Meerut	Muqarrab Hussain	10th	"	14th	"	65 "
9	Alwaqt	Gorakhpur	Ghulam Sa'id	11th	"	15th	"	
10	Anjuman-i-Hind	Lucknow	Kishan Lal	14th	"	18th	"	155 copies.

No.	Name.	Locality.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
URDU—(concluded).						
Weekly.						
11	Kaśī ...	Lucknow ...	Ashraf Ali ...	13th May ...	14th May ...	250 copies.
12	Colonel ...	Moradabad ...	Banwari Lal ...	8th " ...	18th " ...	250 "
13	Dab-dab-i-Sikandari ...	Rampur ...	Muhammad Husain ...	16th " ...	18th " ...	446 "
14	Hindustani ...	Lucknow ...	Gangsi Prasad Varma ...	11th " ...	14th " ...	300 "
15	Jam-i-Jamshed ...	Moradabad ...	Jamshed Ali ...	1st " ...	16th " ...	150 "
16	Karnamah ...	Lucknow ...	Muhammad Yaqub ...	10th " ...	13th " ...	250 "
17	Matla-i-Nur ...	Cawnpore ...	Gauri Shankar ...	14th " ...	17th " ...	50 "
18	Naiyar-i-Azam ...	Moradabad ...	Amjad Ali ...	9th " ...	15th " ...	250 "
19	Najm-ul-Akhhār ...	Etawah ...	Rah-ullah Khan ...	12th & 15th " ...	14th & 18th " ...	175 "
20	Nasim-i-Agra ...	Agra ...	Jamna Das Biswas ...	15th " ...	16th " ...	450 "
21	Nisam-ul-Mulk ...	Moradabad ...	Fahim-ul-din ...	10th " ...	13th " ...	250 "
22	Oudh Punch ...	Lucknow ...	Sajjad Husain ...	12th " ...	17th " ...	450 "
23	Rohilkhand Punch ...	Moradabad ...	Jamshed Ali ...	1st " ...	16th " ...	150 "
24	Shula-i-Tar ...	Cawnpore ...	Prabhu Dayal, Bhargava.	12th " ...	15th " ...	100 "
25	Sitara-i-Hind ...	Moradabad ...	Banwari Lal ...	" " ...	18th " ...	125 "
26	Tamannai ...	Lucknow ...	Puran Chand ...	8th " ...	17th " ...	125 "
27	Tohfa-i-Hind ...	Bijnor ...	Jairaj Singh ...	13th " ...	18th " ...	304 "
28	Tuti-i-Hind ...	Meerut ...	Sajjad Husain ...	8th " ...	18th " ...	150 "
Daily.						
29	Oudh Akhhār ...	Lucknow ...	Sheo Prasad ...	13th to 18th " ...	13th to 18th " ...	540 copies (including 90 copies taken by Govt.)
URDU-ENGLISH.						
Bi-weekly.						
30	Aligarh Institute Gazette ...	Aligarh ...	Alim-ul-lah ...	10th & 14th " ...	13th & 15th " ...	464 copies (including 282 copies taken by Govt.)
HINDI.						
Weekly.						
31	Bharat Sudash Pravartak ...	Farukhabad ...	Narayan Das ...	For Nov. & Dec. '91, & April '92.	15th " ...	330 copies.
Weekly.						
32	Almora Akhhār ...	Almora ...	Sada Nand ...	9th May ...	13th " ...	105 "
33	Bharat Jiwan ...	Benares ...	Ram Krishn, Varma ...	16th " ...	18th " ...	1,500 "
34	Prayag Samachar ...	Allahabad ...	Jagan Nath ...	12th " ...	13th " ...	400 "
35	Sajjan Kirti Sudhakar ...	Udaipur ...	Ashyachalak Dan ...	9th " ...	14th " ...	100 "
Daily.						
36	Hindustan ...	Kalankar ...	Deva Charan ...	12th to 17th " ...	13th to 18th " ...	470 "
HINDI-URDU.						
Weekly.						
37	Kashi Patrika ...	Benares ...	Lakshmi Shankar Misra, M.A.	13th " ...	15th " ...	500 copies (including 343 copies taken by Govt.)
Bi-weekly.						
38	Jaipur Gazette ...	Jaipur ...	Mahavir Prasad ...	4th & 7th " ...	13th & 18th " ...	100 copies.
MARATHI.						
Weekly.						
39	Sabodh Sindhu ...	Khandwa ...	Lakshman Anant Prayagi.	11th " ...	13th " ...	203 "
MARATHI-ENGLISH.						
Weekly.						
40	Nyaya Sadha ...	Nagpur ...	Sada Shiva Ram-candra Patwardhan.	" " ...	17th " ...	450 "

I.—POLITICAL AND FOREIGN.

1. The *Ázád* (Lucknow), of the 13th May, says that it would be well if the Amir of Kabul carried out his intention of paying a visit to England. Such a visit would convince him of the strength and resources of the British Government and strengthen the ties of union between him and the Government of India. He should receive the same honours as were shown to the King of Persia. His late manifesto must have put to shame the *Civil and Military Gazette*, which was always ready to spread false rumours with a view to create doubts in the mind of the Government of India regarding his loyalty and friendship. The *Pioneer* has shown greater shrewdness and sagacity in judging of his attitude.

ÁZÁD.
May 13th, 1892.
2. The *Oudh Punch* (Lucknow), of the 12th May, represents the Government of India as a strong and stout Englishman riding hard and carrying a pistol in hand and the Amir of Kabul as a fox coming from the opposite direction and checking further progress. The letter-press is :—"The interference of the Afghan fox with our frontier policy."

OUDH PUNCH.
May 12th, 1892.
3. The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 13th May, referring to the objection taken by India for April to the education of the young chiefs of Patukota in Madras and of Gwalior, on the ground that they are being educated entirely in the English way, observes that undoubtedly the education of native princes should not be exclusively of an English character, as in that case they are likely to lose sympathy with their subjects and to contract a dislike for their old social and religious customs. On the other hand, their education should not be entirely oriental. There can hardly be two opinions that an English education makes a prince better fitted to carry on the administration of his state with success. The signs of progress and reform visible in some states are chiefly due to the fact that the chiefs of those states have received a sound English education.

HINDUSTÁN.
May 13th, 1892.
4. The *Ázád* (Lucknow), of the 13th May, states that Mr. Maclean has denounced Mr. Hume as a traitor and declared that he deserves to be hanged or shot. The denunciation will give a severe blow to the cause of the National Congress. Mr. Hume is really an enemy to natives as well as to Government, inasmuch as he has created disaffection between them. The result of the growth of mutual ill-feeling will be that Government will view even the most reasonable requests of the people with suspicion. Even in those countries which are free and independent, Governments disapprove of any opposition offered to them and make a point of defeating their opponents. It is simply impossible that in a conquered country the Government should view strong political agitation with favour. After creating a powerful agitation in this country Mr. Hume has retired to England. No sane and unprejudiced man will approve of his conduct. The concessions made by Government are attributed by the Congressionists to their efforts, but they mistake. As people make progress, Government voluntarily grants new rights and privileges to them.

ÁZÁD.
May 13th, 1892.
5. The *Sitára-i-Hind* (Moradabad), of the 12th May, publishes a notice received from the clerk of the chief of Palanpur in Bombay, who complains that editors send him copies of their papers without orders and do not stop the supply even when they are told to do so, and warns them that the State will not pay the price of any newspaper which may be sent without orders.

SITÁRA-I-HIND.
May 12th, 1892.
6. The *Agra Punch*, of the 15th May, complains of the increase of dakaitis in Bundelkhand, and observes that the mutual jealousy existing among the Native States in that part of the country prevents them from successfully co-operating with each other in suppressing the dakaitis. Government should interfere and nip the evil in the bud.

AGRA PUNCH.
May 15th, 1892.

II.—ADMINISTRATION.

Hindustani.
May 11th, 1892.

7. The *Hindustani* (Lucknow), of the 11th May, expresses satisfaction that the question of improving the condition of the agricultural classes has attracted the attention of the Government of India, and that in accordance with its orders Dr. Voelcker, who is an authority in agricultural matters, visited every province of this country and made a thorough enquiry into the state of cultivation. His views greatly coincide with those of natives, and there is reason to hope that Government will adopt some measures to promote the welfare of cultivators in accordance with his recommendations. The *Hindustani* gives the substance of his lecture at the London Arts Society on 7th April on the subject of Indian agriculture, and observes that he is not one of those men who think that the Indian grain exports consist of the superfluous grain of the country. He warns the authorities that if the exports are not checked, the consequences will be disastrous to the country. The Home charges, which exceed 180 millions of rupees, are chiefly contributed by the Indian peasantry. There can be no improvement in their condition until this heavy drain is checked.

Bharat-Jiwan.
May 16th, 1892.

8. The *Bharat Jiwan* (Benares), of the 16th May, in an article headed "The Poverty of India," regrets to say that this country is sinking more and more into poverty every day, and that consequently discontent is spreading among the people. History shows that the growth of popular discontent always leads to a disturbance of the peace. If a king sympathizes with and promotes the welfare of his subjects, they are ready to sacrifice their lives on his behalf. Natives who consider a king a shadow of God on earth are specially famous for their loyalty. The Puranas or Hindu religious works give instances of many old Rájas who treated people as their own children. Any persons who have had occasion to live for some time in native states know very well that even now the relations between princes and their subjects are marked by great mutual sympathy and love. But it is to be regretted that although British rule was established in this country more than a hundred years ago, no sympathy has yet grown up between Englishmen and natives. The British Government has every good quality, but it shows undue partiality to Englishmen and distrusts the children of the soil. The maintenance of invidious race distinctions is very disheartening to natives, and is the principal cause of the ruin of this country. As instances of the alleged unjust partiality of Government to Englishmen, the *Bharat Jiwan* refers to the abolition of the cotton import duties at a sacrifice of 25 lakhs of rupees of customs revenue every year, the heavy loss to the Indian Treasury on account of the fall in exchange and the free export of grain.

Tári-i-Hind.
May 8th, 1892.

9. A correspondent of the *Tári-i-Hind* (Meerut), of the 8th May, complains of the prevalence of distress among the people on account of the scarcity of grain, attributing the scarcity to the export of immense quantities of grain to Europe. The late rabi crop was not below the average, but there has been no fall in prices. Freedom of trade is a good thing, but it should not be allowed to affect injuriously any class of the community. As the heavy exports of grain have reduced the inhabitants of this country to starvation, Government is not justified in allowing the exports to continue.

Almora-Akhbar.
May 9th, 1892.

10. The *Almora Akhbar*, of the 9th May, in its local news column expresses surprise that no relief measures have yet been adopted, but observes that there is really great distress among the poorer classes. The inhabitants of the hills are a very patient people, and this is the reason why crowds of famine-stricken men are not to be found wandering about in Almora, as is the case in the plains on such occasions. But if any relief works were started and due publicity were given to the matter hundreds of poor men would soon flock to them.

Oudh Punch.
May 12th, 1892.

11. A correspondent of the *Oudh Punch* (Lucknow), of the 12th May, says that the Public Service Commission made a great fuss and created high hopes, but that the result has been a very disappointing one. Natives will really lose more than they will gain. In these provinces 21 high appointments will be reserved for the new Provincial Ser-

vice, the posts of Judges of Small Cause Courts at Lucknow and Allahabad and Assistant Director of Land Records and Agriculture being among those appointments, but they have already long been held by natives. It would be something if the members of the new Provincial Service were made eligible for posts of Sub-Divisional Officers of Kirwi, Kasia and Lalitpur and Superintendent of the Family Domains of the Mahārāja of Benares. Natives can never aspire to District Magistracies and Sessions Judgeships. Europeans, born or permanently domiciled in this country, have been brought under the category of natives, so far as employment in the public service is concerned, and the new service will be chiefly filled with them. Two or three natives were appointed Statutory Civilians every year, who enjoyed the same rights and privilege as Covenanted Civilians, with this difference that they received pay at a lower rate than the latter. But the Statutory Civil Service will now be abolished, the new Provincial Service being substituted in its place. The position of the members of the new service will not be much better than that of uncovenanted officers. An idea of their position may be gathered from the circumstance that they will receive travelling allowance at four annas per mile and deputation allowance at Rs. 3 a day, whereas the rate of travelling allowance for Statutory Civilians is eight annas a mile and of deputation allowance Rs. 5 a day.

12. The *Azād* (Lucknow), of the 13th May, is glad to notice that the Government of India has sanctioned the recommendations of the Police Committee with some modifications but complains that at present the grossest abuses prevail in the police force. It is earnestly to be desired that the reforms proposed by the Committee will improve the character of the force, putting a stop to high handedness, oppression, extortion and corruption.

Report of the Police Committee.

Azād.
May 13th, 1892.

13. The *Nasim-i-Agra*, of the 15th May, complains that the police are intended to be the guardians of the lives and property of the people, but that they collude with thieves and robbers and practise extortion and oppression. Some native officials worm themselves into the favour of their European superiors and then freely levy blackmail from their subordinates and the people. The Munsarim of the Judge's office at Agra, who enjoyed the confidence of the late Judge, has been accused of levying blackmail from his subordinates and the matter is under inquiry. If the Superintendents of offices are able to do such things, the police officials, who possess infinitely greater power, can easily do worse things. European officials should be always on their guard and should never allow their subordinates to acquire undue influence over them.

Police.

NASIM-I-AGRA.
May 15th, 1892.

14. The *Alwaqt* (Gorakhpur), of the 11th May, expresses surprise and regret that although frequent brutal assaults have long been committed on natives by Europeans, no effectual steps have yet been taken by Government to check the evil. European Magistrates and Judges who try the assailants always let them off through race feeling. It is simply impossible that natives should be aggressors. If they offer any resistance in self-defence they are severely punished. The *Alwaqt*, on the authority of the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, refers to the assault committed by two Europeans on a signaller for closing the gate at a railway crossing on the approach of a train, and observes that the assault was most unjust, as the signaller closed the gate in the performance of his duty.

Assaults on natives by Europeans.

ALWAQT.
May 11th, 1892.

15. The *Alwaqt* (Gorakhpur), of the 11th May, complains that Deputy Collectors, as a rule, are half-educated and incompetent men. A large number of them possess only a smattering of Urdu, about fifty per cent. making mistakes in spelling words. The root of the evil is that nominations for Deputy Collectorships are generally made from among tahsildars who have risen from lower posts in the Revenue Department. It is simply impossible that such men should be able to understand and administer the Evidence Act and the Penal Code. Government judges of their ability only from the amount of work done by them, paying little or no attention to the adverse comments made on their judgments by the appellate courts. Nothing could be more objectionable than to entrust men who have received no sound education, with the exercise of criminal powers. The Subordinate Executive Service should be recruited from among graduates, as is the Civil Judicial Service. But, of course, the claims of present incumbents, who know only Urdu, for promotion, should not

Deputy Collectors in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

ALWAQT.
May 11th, 1892.

be overlooked. It would be the height of injustice to debar them from promotion, as has been proposed. Any new rules which Government may frame regarding promotion should not apply to old men.

ODDH PUNCH.
May 12th, 1892.

16. A correspondent of the *Oudh Punch* (Lucknow), of the 12th May, says that there are many Deputy Collectors who have adopted European costumes and style of living, wear the Turkish cap, and pose as good English scholars, but who possess only a smattering of English. Lately Government insisted on English-knowing Deputy Collectors writing judgments in English, declaring that those who did not accede to its wishes would be ineligible for further promotion. These orders created a sensation among the class of Deputy Collectors above referred to, and the result was that they had judgments written by their friends and neighbours. Some went the length of seeking the aid of pleaders for parties to suits in the matter. In each case the pleader for the party in whose favour a Deputy Collector desired to give his decision was asked to record the judgment. Once a pleader got a very elaborate judgment written by an able Barrister-at-law, who made frequent references to the English law; the appellant brought the matter to the notice of the Commissioner in his petition of appeal, and the Deputy Collector was exposed. Hence it will be perceived that Government has not been well-advised in insisting on judgments being written in English. The measure is calculated to lower the prestige of Deputy Collectors and interfere with a prompt disposal of work.

Orders of Government regarding the writing of judgments in English by English-knowing Deputy Collectors.

ANJUMAN-I-HIND.
May 14th, 1892.

17. The *Anjuman-i-Hind* (Lucknow), of the 14th May, refers to the Judicial Commissioner's Book Circular No. 2 of 1892 in which he draws the attention of the District Magistrates in Oudh to the fact that, under sections 3 and 4 of Act III of 1867, gaming is not in itself an offence, but that it becomes an offence when it is carried on at a public place or at a common gaming house, and to his judgment, reversing, at the instance of the Sessions Judge of Hardoi, the decision of a Deputy Collector convicting some men under sections 3 and 4 of the Act above alluded to. The *Anjuman-i-Hind* is afraid that the Judicial Commissioner's interpretation of the law will make any convictions under that Act impossible and encourage gambling, and asks the Government of India to amend the Act.

Gambling Act and the Judicial Commissioner's Court, Oudh.

TUTTI-I-HIND.
May 8th, 1892.

18. A correspondent of the *Tutti-i-Hind* (Meerut), of the 8th May, complains that the income tax assessments made at Bilari and Chandausi in the Moradabad district by the late tahsildar were heavy enough, but that the present tahsildar has very largely increased the assessments. The taxes imposed are generally beyond all proportion to the incomes. There can be no great difficulty in ascertaining the approximate incomes of traders. If the Collector does not interfere and reduce the assessments, Chandausi will cease to be a centre of trade.

Revision of income tax assessments at Chandausi and Bilari, Moradabad district.

JAM-I-JAMSHED.
May 1st, 1892.

19. The *Jam-i-Jamshed* (Moradabad), of the 1st May, received on the 16th idem, observes that Mr. Hardy, the new Collector of Moradabad, is one of the ablest district officers in these provinces, and holds his court regularly every day from 10 A. M. till after 4 P. M. The subordinate officers should mend their ways, otherwise they may get into trouble. They should be more punctual in their attendance and discontinue their visits to prostitutes. It will not do for an officer now to attend court at three or half past three o'clock. Some officers are in the habit of writing very verbose judgments. Mr. Hardy should give his attention to this matter.

Deputy Collectors at Moradabad.

ODDH PUNCH.
May 12th, 1892.

20. The *Oudh Punch* (Lucknow), of the 12th May, complains that fever, cough, cholera and other diseases prevail at Lucknow to some extent, causing loss of life. The fact is that men, being much weakened in body by poverty and starvation, fall easy victims to any disease. It is to be regretted that any citizens should die without enjoying the benefits of the new water-supply. There is reason to think that Sir Auckland Colvin and the Municipal Board will get a quantity of nectar and pour it into the new water-works, so that men who once drink water of those works will become immortal. The powerful agitation made by the citizens against the new water-works induced Government to reject the proposals of the Board regarding an increase in

Sickness at Lucknow and the water-works.

the duties on cloth and animals intended for slaughter. But no objection has been taken by Government to the wheat duty, apparently because wheat is not a necessary of life, like cloth and meat.

21. The *Nizám-ul-Mulk* (Moradabad), of the 10th May, censures those native newspapers which find fault with Government for the dispersion of the Hardwar fair and the alleged ill-treatment of pilgrims by the police, and observes that, as the pilgrims were unwilling to depart, the use of force was unavoidable. Had not the gathering been dispersed, thousands of men would have perished from cholera.

NIZÁM-UL-MULK.
May 10th, 1892.

22. The *Najm-ul-Akhbár* (Etawah), of the 12th May, says that Thomas Cook and Son offered to provide every reasonable facility and comfort for the Mecca pilgrims of this country. The Government of India accepted the offer, and, in return for this favour to Musalmáns, paid a subsidy of a lakh of rupees and even ordered the Collectors to act as agents to the firm, free of any charge. But it is to be regretted that Thomas Cook and Son have done little to promote the comfort and convenience of the pilgrims. No arrangements have yet been made even for the supply of cooked food to them during the voyage. The only convenience which the pilgrims have in dealing with the firm is that they have to pay for their passages at uniform rates. Under these circumstances the Government of India had better cancel the arrangements made with Thomas Cook and Son.

NAJM-UL-AKHBÁR.
May 12th, 1892.

23. The *Bhārat Jīwan* (Benares), of the 16th May, regrets to notice that on the 12th idem Babu Banbari Lal, editor of the *Saraswati Prakash*, Benares, was sentenced by the Joint Magistrate to pay a fine of Rs. 50 or to undergo imprisonment for three weeks, on the charge of having published with his newspaper copies of an obscene advertisement issued by R. L. Burman of Muttra regarding the sale of an aphrodisiac. Editors should carefully examine all notices which they receive for distribution with their papers.

BHÁRAT JIWAN.
May 16th, 1892.

24. The *Najm-ul-Akhbár* (Etawah), of the 12th May, refers to the case of Munshi Ganga Prasád Varma and Munshi Nawal Kishore, C.I.E. Munshi Ganga Prasád Varma, the editor and proprietor of the *Hindustáni*, against whom action was taken by the City Magistrate under Act XXV of 1867, at the instance of Munshi Nawal Kishore's agent, and who was fined Rs. 100, the fine being subsequently reduced to Rs. 5 on appeal. The *Najm-ul-Akhbár* observes that Munshi Nawal Kishore, C.I.E., who poses as a friend to Government and the country, should be ashamed of his cowardly and malicious conduct. It is true that the *Hindustáni* is always ready to expose him, but he was not justified in seeking to revenge himself in the way he did. If the charges brought against him by the *Hindustáni* are false, he should boldly refute those charges, like a man, in the columns of his newspaper, or prosecute his critic for libel. There is frequently a difference of opinion between the *Hindustáni* and the *Najm-ul-Akhbár* in public matters, but they never attempt to injure each other in any way.

NAJM-UL-AKHBÁR.
May 12th, 1892.

25. The *Najm-ul-Akhbár* (Etawah), of the 15th May, on the authority of an Ajudhya correspondent, complains that the Hon'ble Mahārāja Pratáp Narain Singh has unjustly taken possession of a piece of land on which a Muhammadan mosque and a number of tombs are situated. The land has been made a part of the compound of his new buildings, and the enclosing wall was erected in one night to avoid any interference on the part of Musalmáns. It is surprising that no action has been taken against the Mahārāja by the Municipal authorities or the Police. The Municipal Board is entirely composed of natives, and Babu Gokal Chand, President, is said to be in the service of the Mahārāja. Rai Ragho Prasád, the Mahārāja's Musáhib, submitted a petition to the Magistrate complaining that the Musalmáns were likely to commit a breach of the peace and praying that measures might be adopted to prevent it, but the petition was rejected. If any disturbance occurs, manifestly the Mahārāja will be responsible for it. It is to be hoped Government will inquire into the matter and do justice.

NAJM-UL-AKHBÁR.
May 15th, 1892.

HINDUSTÁN
May 11th, 1892.

26. The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 11th May, publishes some Hindi stanzas contributed by a correspondent, who complains that this country is being burdened with new taxes every day, and that people are suffering from a severe famine. Patriots anxious to improve the condition of the country are fast disappearing. Natives learn foreign languages, but neglect their mother tongues. India has lost its independence and has been reduced to poverty under foreign rule. Its condition is getting worse and worse, and there is little hope of its regaining its prosperity.

III.—EDUCATION.

NAJM-UL-AKHBÁR.
May 15th, 1892.

27. The *Najm-ul-Akhabár* (Etáwah), of the 15th May, complains that Mr. Nesfield, the Director of Public Instruction, has again issued a revised edition of his school books this year. It is difficult to understand why the books are revised every year. The measure is injurious to the cause of education and puts school boys to a great deal of unnecessary expense.

HINDUSTÁN.
May 14th, 1892.

28. The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 14th May, is glad to learn that the Colvin Institute at Lucknow will open on the 1st June, and hopes that the talúkdárs will send their sons to it for education and make it a lasting memorial to Sir Auckland Colvin, whose name it bears.

ALWAQT.
May 11th, 1892.

29. A correspondent of the *Alwaqt* (Gorakhpur), of the 11th May, argues that the charges brought against the Principal of the Muhammadan College at Aligarh and the *Asad*. Muhammadan College at Aligarh by the *Asad* of the 29th April are unfounded.

IV.—RAILWAY.

NAJM-UL-AKHBÁR.
May 12th, 1892.

30. The *Najm-ul-Akhabár* (Etáwah), of the 12th May, complains that it is believed that missionary ladies make a point of travelling with native women in compartments reserved for females, and of lecturing the latter with a view to make converts. The practice is highly objectionable and should be put a stop to by the railway authorities with a high hand. No European missionary lady should be allowed to travel in compartments reserved for native women.

V.—MISCELLANEOUS.

HINDUSTÁN.
May 12th, 1892.

31. The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 12th May, acknowledges receipt of a copy of the last Annual Report of the Walter-krit Rájput Hitkárni Sabha, sent it by the Chief Secretary to the Local Government of these Provinces, and thanks the Local Government for the supply of the report. The *Hindustán* expresses satisfaction that social reform is making steady progress among the Rájputs of Rájputána, and observes that it appears from the report that during the last year 2,884 marriages took place among the Rájputs, in only 189 of which the age limit was not observed, and in 68 and 29 the scales fixed for the general expenses and Tyág expenses were exceeded. The *Hindustán* refers to the reforms introduced last year at the instance of the Bikaner State, asks other classes of the community to follow the noble example set them by the Rájputs, and says that it will be a happy day for this country when bad social customs prevailing among natives will be stopped.

ALLAHABAD,
The 21st May 1892.

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